

Gallipolis Journal.

R. L. STEWART,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At \$1.50 invariably in advance

Union National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
OF Illinois.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON
OF Tennessee.

THE UNION STATE TICKET.

(Election Day, October 11.)
SUPREME JUDGE—(Full Term.)
LUTHER DAY, of Portage County.
SUPREME JUDGE—(Long Vacancy.)
WILLIAM WHITE, of Clarke County.
SUPREME JUDGE—(Short Vacancy.)
HORACE WILDER, of Ashland County.
SECRETARY OF STATE,
WM. HENRY SMITH, of Hamilton County.
ATTORNEY GENERAL,
W. P. RICHARDSON, of Monroe County.
COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
MOSES R. BAILEY, of Fulton County.
BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS—(Full Term.)
PHILIP HECKING, of Auglaize County.
(For Vacancy.)
JAMES MONROE, of Coshocton County.

UNION County Convention.

The Union voters of Gallia county are requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections in their respective townships, on SATURDAY, 27th day of AUGUST, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., and proceed to select delegates to represent them in a County Convention, to be held in Gallipolis on MONDAY, the 28th day of August, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nominations will be made for the following offices, to-wit: Auditor, Commissioner, and County Infirmary Director.

Each township will be entitled to one delegate for every fifty votes, and one additional delegate for every fraction of twenty-five and upwards, cast for Gov. Brough, at the October election, 1863.

This will give the following delegation, to-wit:

Ohio,	2 Morgan,	2
Harrison,	2 Walnut,	2
Clay,	3 Perry,	3
Gallipolis,	3 Racoon,	3
Addison,	2 Huntington,	2
Cheshire,	4 Greenfield,	4
Green,	3 Guyan,	3
Springfield,	2	2

By order of
Union Central Committee Gallia Co.
JAS. HARKER, CHAIRMAN.

The notorious thief or defaulter Geo. N. Sanders, who as Navy agent at Brooklyn, under Buchanan is a defaulter to the United States Government in the sum of \$30,000, and one James P. Holcomb, another of Buchanan's officials, with C. C. Clay a rebel being on the British side of Niagara Falls a few days since undertook to constitute themselves agents, accredited by Jeff Davis to proceed to Washington on the question of Peace. Horace Greely happening to be on this side of the falls, Sanders telegraphed him to obtain for them including another safe conduct from President Lincoln. That other was the notorious defaulter Jake Thomson, Buchanan's Secretary of the Interior, who allowed \$800,000 of Indian Annuity bonds to be abstracted from his office. What a nice party of rogues to be sure though well worthy of their cause.

The whole scheme was designed to manufacture capital for the Chicago convention by obtaining some admission from Pres. Lincoln out of which they could torture something adapted to that end.

The President however addressed his reply. To whom it may concern &c., not even naming the dirty knaves. Thereupon these basest acknowledged themselves impostors and the matter came to an end.

The Copperheads are now ringing the charges, on the part of the President's reply in regard to the abandonment of Slavery as one of the requisites for Peace.

They are welcome to all they will make of it for Jeff Davis has very recently in a conversation with Jas. Gilmore and Gen. Jacques declared they were not fighting for slavery.

Yet sneaking curs in the North are still trying to keep up an interest in a question, which the rebels themselves have abandoned. Is it any wonder the latter "hold their noses a little" while the copperheads crawl on their bellies, beseeching them to "hold on to the nigger."

The Morgan Raid Committee closed their session in Gallia County on Friday last.

A large number of claims were presented and allowed. Any yet out in this County can be presented at Pomeroy where they will remain until the 10th inst.

Col. O. F. Moore 33rd O. V. I., has at last resigned. This will be gratifying news to the many friends of Lt. Col. J. H. Montgomery in this County. We all know with what gallantry the latter has kept his position in the front for many weeks. No man deserves promotion more than he. His heart is in the cause.

In a letter lately received from him by us, he says, "I not only fight this rebellion down, but write it down and where practicable write it down intending to teach my children and grand children to vote always against the men and party that sustains it, North as well as South. Whatever I have of wealth or reputation I owe to my own exertion and all, with I feel myself required I throw into this struggle on the side of my country."

Such sentiments are worthy of a brave man. The Copperhead faction of course do not approve them although before the war no man dared question his democracy. Strange indeed, that his taking up arms in defence of his country should have produced this change.

But Col. Montgomery has chosen the true path to honor. When the miserable faction of copperheads in this county shall have passed into oblivion or only remembered because of their infamy, his gallant services will be held in remembrance by the patriotic friends and neighbors who have thus far watched his course with interest and delight.

We publish on our outside a letter from GEN. HUNTER to Gov. Boreman of West Va. We are not of those who on the slightest failure are ready to censure any of our commanders. The sensational stories set afloat by Copperhead Sheets, designed for republication in southern papers, relative to our soldiers eating their own flesh from starvation, or Gen. Hunter having his soldiers tied to trees and whipped with wag-whips, because they obliged some darkies to get off horses and mounted themselves, we pass by in disgust.

But this letter of Gen. Hunter's contains an item relative to our National Guards that does them great injustice. He says:

"Supplies I had expected to find much earlier at Meadows Bluff, but which had been removed from there without authority, under the influence of a stampede created by a few score of guerrillas operating against the force of State militia."

Now we can show by the testimony of officers both of the army and N. G. that Meadows Bluff never was designed as a depot of supplies. —Loup creek on Kanawha, was the nearest. Four companies of N. G.'s were stationed at Meadows Bluff by Gen. Crooks as an advanced outpost, with orders to draw but 10 days rations at a time from Loup creek, 53 miles distant.

Sufficient transportation for 10 days supplies was left these four companies of raw troops far in the enemy's country, and beyond the reach of reinforcements.

Some time after Gen. Crooks' departure this little supply train on its way out was captured on Big Sewell mountain, by Bill Thurman the notorious guerrilla who so long infested that region. Of course no part of either train or supplies ever reached Meadows Bluff. The N. G.'s then there, had three days rations and no means of getting more. —The country was bare of everything like food. The best they could do was to break camp and march back to Gauley whilst they had rations left. This they did in good order, without being stampeded by a handful of guerrillas.

The only supplies expected at Meadows Bluff, were such as might reach there by orders transmitted through a messenger, sent to Loup creek in advance of the returning army, starting at Buford Gap in Blue Ridge mts. This messenger was delayed by insurmountable obstacles, and the first train was met by Gen. Hunter's forces at John Jones, one day's march from Gauley. Now what had the National Guard or "state militia" as Gen. Hunter styles them, to do with his failure to obtain supplies at Meadows Bluff? That's all.

A CARD.

At a meeting of the members of Comp. B. 172 Reg. O. N. G. held at Gallipolis Ohio, July 30 1864. The following Resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved. That the thanks of said Company is hereby tendered to the patriotic ladies of Gallipolis Ohio, for their bounteous feast, given at the Gallia Academy on the 29th inst.

Lt. W. G. KINKEAD, Pres.
L. DUNHAM, Sec.

WAR NEWS.

WASHINGTON, July 31.

Mr. C. A. Page, one of the correspondents, of the N. Y. Tribune, sends the following important intelligence to that journal from before Petersburg:

REPORT PETERSBURG.

Saturday, July 30.—9 A. M.

After three days of maneuvering with marchings and some fighting, the grand assault upon Petersburg was made at half past four o'clock this morning, and is still progressing, it is thought, favorably. The movement of Hancock and Sheridan to the left bank of the James river was a feint to draw the enemy on that direction, and was successful. Yesterday, to confirm him in his impression, Grant proposes to make the fight there, trains were sent out from here in his plain sight. The long transportation of the absent 9th corps was used for the purpose. —Then at dark last night Hancock began marching this way, and before daylight had his corps in close reserve. Gen. Hunt, Chief of Artillery, had 94 guns and 15 mortars in position.

The explosion of an immense mine in Burnside's front, was the signal for them to open. The main attack was to be from the center, by the 9th corps, while the 18th, and Turner's division of the 10th, should be massed on the right rear of the 9th, and the 5th on the left of the 9th. Part of the 2d took a position on the line west of the river, but nearly all were disposed so as to support the 9th.

The mine had been pushed out 4 hundred feet, radiating into three branches beneath the rebel four gun battery. The powder exploding five to fifteen feet under ground, was equal to a chamber train fifteen inches in diameter and two hundred and fifty feet long. The ground shook under our feet when it was fired. A column of yellow earth spouted into the air, as broad and high as Bunker Hill Monument.

The echo of the awful blast had not returned from the woods behind, when three hundred guns opened from the rising ground. I could see the line of belching fire, and the great volumes of white smoke and hear the noise of it all. The enemy angrily replied by heavy musketry volleys in the center, only heard in the momentary intervals between the guns. —Great masses of white powder smoke hung in clouds close to the earth or reluctantly rising and resting on the tree tops obscured the view. The flash of guns in the haze, projecting many feet from the muzzles could be seen—nothing else. The church spires of Petersburg were lost from the picture. At last, just before six, a fresh breeze cleared the prospect as by magic.

We now have recourse to field glasses, and sweep the glass from point to point. Among the groups are Gen. Warren, Hunt, Cutler and Ayres, and their staffs. Still no word from the front as to how it is with ours. Then we can only look, and exchange thoughts and hopes and knowledge of what each sees. —At just 9 the rebel are moving. —One and then another is certain that he sees them flying. The naked eye soon confirms that which was seen through a glass darkly, and the rasals are seen running in great flocks.

One more glance from this point and then to another. At our elbow a battery is throwing 4 inch shells at the enemy, who are occasionally replying with shells of equal size, and with good aim, at the regular brigade at our left. A column of black smoke from Petersburg, and clouds in the sky, are seen. The city is burning. A signal station by a battery hard to the front, is waving merrily its little flag—a flag that talks. I do not comprehend its language.

Generals Grant and Meade are at Burnside's headquarters. There I learn that the mine accomplished its purpose. The explosion buried three of the four guns above it, and many men. While the earth still trembled, the 14th New York Heavy Artillery, 21 brigade of Ledlie's rushed upon the spot and broke the enemy's line. Over one hundred prisoners were taken. Prisoners are coming in. —There are three hundred already. —There is no straggling. We have certainly carried some of the enemy's works. Here at headquarters the impression is that we shall have, before the sun goes down, the satisfaction of planting our flag in Petersburg. There are still fresh troops enough on hand to pour a new column upon the rebel center every hour till night, if that shall be necessary. Of course nothing is known yet in detail; nothing as to the losses and where they have fallen heaviest.

Sheridan's cavalry is moving round to our left, on the enemy's right. The battle has raged four hours without cessation, much longer depends on the rebels giving way, not in our giving up.

NASHVILLE, July 29.

General Sherman is again in motion in front of Atlanta. The army began moving yesterday upon the last line of communication with the rest of the Confederacy left to Hood. An early engagement is anticipated, as the armies are so near to each other that the slightest movement may stir up a fight.

A letter from an officer at the front describes the battle of the 22d as the severest fighting he had ever known, and says we have buried 2,200 rebels, with 1,500 more to bury.

Bragg brought orders from Richmond to hold Atlanta at all hazards,

and in a council of war so stated. —Johnston preferred resigning to fighting, and retired. Hardee then declined to accept the position, when it was given to Hood on the express condition that he was to stay and fight. This arrangement was entirely satisfactory to all parties on our side interested in the matter. —Hood has probably already stayed too long.

Col. O. F. Moore, 33d Ohio, has resigned. He has long been in ill health, and at the beginning of the campaign started front for duty. —He was sent to the rear under protest as a President of a Court Martial, Gen. Thomas declaring him unable to do duty. Col. Moore therefore, resigned, and resumes the practice of law at Portsmouth, Ohio.

CHAMBERSBURG, July 31.—On the morning of the 30th of July, 1864, the rebels under the command of McCausland, with a force of about 500 men, entered Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and demanded \$500,000 from the citizens, under a threat of burning the town. This requisition was in writing and was signed by Gen. Jubal Early. It is now established by indisputable proof that this demand was a mere pretext on the part of the marauders to cover a purpose, formed before they reached the town, to burn it to the ground without giving any time to remove private property, and scarcely time enough for the citizens to remove their families. They fired the houses of four citizens in perhaps fifty places. Over two hundred and fifty houses in the heart of the town were consumed, including all the public buildings, stores and hotels, comprising about two thirds of a town containing 6,000 inhabitants. Thus a large body of citizens are reduced from comparative wealth to absolute poverty. Many families have lost all their bedding and clothing except what they had on their backs.

The loss will be largely over one million dollars. Without aid from abroad there will be great suffering in our community.

HARRISBURG, July 31.—General McCausland was in command of the rebel troops when they burned Chambersburg. After he had taken formal possession of the town, he made a proclamation demanding one hundred thousand dollars in gold. It was of course impossible to comply with it. I was made, doubtless, in confidence of failure, and to make a pretext for the premeditated plan for destroying Chambersburg. The fact that the most valuable portion of the merchandise had been removed added to the rage and disappointment of the rebels, and when they were thus inspired the order was issued to fire the courthouse, town hall and bank buildings. A strong breeze communicated the flames to the surrounding buildings. Parties of soldiers, having sacked the several drug and chemical stores, manufactured turpentine balls, which they threw in all directions, creating as many different flames in different localities, which soon united in one general conflagration.

Scarcely the scene became heart-rending and appalling. The crackling and roaring of the flames, the shrieks of women and children, and the pitiful appeals of the old and helpless, formed an indescribable scene of horror. The citizens without protest had submitted to plunder, and had even appealed to the mercy of the rebels, but nothing could appease the butcher and incendiary, McCausland. 255 of the most valuable elegant public and private buildings were destroyed. The town was fired at about 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The rebels remained long enough to see the flames spread and under proper headway, when the alarm was given that Averill was in pursuit.

Intelligence has reached Harrisburg concerning the direct effect of Averill's attack. It is believed, however, that he succeeded in punishing McCausland very severely. A train heavily laden with commissary stores was dispatched from this city this morning by Chambersburg, to relieve the present wants of the homeless people of that town, who now crowd the surrounding fields and bays. Many residences of prominent citizens in the outskirts of the town were burned.

PITTSBURG, July 31.—Intense excitement prevails here consequent upon news of the rebel invasion of Pennsylvania. A meeting of the citizens was held to-day, to take measures for the defense of the city. Recruiting is going on briskly. —Scout parties are already organized and going out to-night. Business will probably be suspended to-morrow General Couch is expected to-night.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—It is reported that Averill has defeated the raids at McConnellsburg.

A dispatch from Harrisburg is awaiting Gen. Couch's approval.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—It is reported in Baltimore that a rumor is current there that a rebel force is moving against Gettysburg.

HARRISBURG, July 31.—To A. M.—When General Averill reached Chambersburg he found the town in flames and such heavy rain as rendered it impossible for men to stay there. The word "burn" rang along his line. The rebels hurried over the road toward Metcalfsburg, but the rear of their retreating column could not fail to distinguish the approach of Averill, and were prevented from committing any deeds of violence. Averill cut thundering after them, entering one side of McConnellsburg, like the invaders left at the other. There is no doubt in the minds of our bravest military men as to the result.

CAMP 4th Va. V. Infantry.
In the field near Snickers Gap Va.
July 19th 1864.

MR. STEWART

Sir: Thinking a brief statement of facts in regard to yesterday's fight may not be uninteresting to your patrons, many of whom have friends and relatives in the 4th Va. Infantry. I herewith submit one of the sources of which is perfectly reliable.

I was not a participant, but I will commence by stating the order of crossing the Shenandoah river at Snickers Ford, distant from Snickers Gap one mile and a half and about one mile below the crossing on the Turnpike.

The 1st Brigade under Col. Wells in the advance followed by the 2nd Brigade under Col. Thoburn and the 3rd Brig., under Col. Frost. The whole commanded by Col. Thoburn crossed at 3 o'clock P. M. Skirmishers were immediately thrown out to the front and the Div., formed as follows 1st Brigade on the left, 3rd Brigade, in the centre and the 2nd Brigade, on the right. In this position they lay for nearly an hour without any show of hostility and indeed without scarcely any indication of the enemy in our front. Up to this time, not a shot was fired. —But now it was discovered that the enemy were massing on our right. The 4th Va. Infantry, was ordered on the double quick to the extreme right and formed near the crest of a small ridge running parallel with the river. Still further to the right and a little in advance of the 4th Va. was placed a strong body of Dismounted Cavalry as skirmishers and for the protection of the right flank of the line of battle. Whilst the 4th Va. Infantry, were forming, the enemy were seen in strong force moving to the right and into a dense woods. —They here threw out into the skirt of the woods and in full view, a small line in order to make a show of charging us, whilst the main body of the enemy passed on under cover of the woods until they got entirely clear of our line and within three hundred yards of the Charlestown road which runs parallel with the river and along which our line extended. They then filed out of the woods and marched directly toward the river bank. The dismounted cavalry, which were placed on our right to protect our flank, seeing the enemy bearing down upon them in such heavy force, fell back without firing a shot. Col. J. L. Vance of the 4th Va. Infantry, immediately then took two companies to the right to protect our flank; thus left wholly exposed. But the enemy availing themselves of the advantage thus gained had already taken position behind a stone fence running at right angles with our line. From this point the poured upon us a terrible enfilading fire. Simultaneously a gallant fire was opened on us in front. Here Lt. G. W. Scott was killed, a loss severely felt by all. —He was an efficient officer and a perfect gentleman. His relatives and friends at home have the sympathy of the entire regiment. Here also Capt. W. S. Hall & Capt. C. A. Shepard and Lt. M. Christopher were wounded, indeed here it was that all our losses occurred.

This situation however was not to be endured. Col. Vance seeing there was no other alternative, gave the command to fall back, whereupon they fell back in some haste to a stone fence some fifty yards in our rear and immediately upon the river bank. The whole line, as well upon the left as upon the right fell back to the river bank. A great many especially Dismounted Cavalry, rushed into the river and I have learned many were drowned. At the stone fence on the bank of the river Col. Vance rallied the 4th Va. and others and formed line, the advance of the enemy was now checked and driven back, that body on our right however, continued their flank movement until it was discovered they were in the road and on the bank of the river. At this movement the 11th Ohio V. Infantry, Commanded by Col. Washburn came to our assistance and whilst moving to the right its noble commander fell probably mortally wounded. But the men drove the rebels off the road and took up position. And here let me in praise of the 11th say that better soldiers are no where to be found. We maintained our position at the fence until dark and then under imperative orders recrossed the river bringing all off safely. We could have held the position all night and Col. Vance requested it but it was denied him.

During the time we lay along the fence the enemy made repeated charges upon us and each time were handsomely repulsed. They did not once attempt a swooping charge of their whole line else they must have certainly taken us. But they charged first at one point and then at another. We were compelled when the enemy charged on our right to take men from the left to strengthen the right and thus the men were kept continually changing from point to point. At one time the enemy charged on our left with a strong line and was repulsed by less than fifty men. As they retreated fresh men were brought up and they were punished severely.

The officers and men of our Regiment behaved nobly.

In bringing off our little command Col. Vance withdrew a few men at intervals along the line and sent them over on to a little island that lay near the middle of the river. —He then selected a few more and ordered them to the main bank on the opposite side of the river and they continued to do until all had passed over but himself and six men, these he crossed successfully having accomplished all without the loss of a man.

The heroic conduct of Col. Vance in the trying ordeal cannot be too highly extolled. He labored incessantly to beat back the insolent foe and after having accomplished his object was the last man to cross the river.

HEADQUARTERS, 33d O. V. I.,
1 MILE NORTH OF ATLANTA GA.,
July 22 1864.

MR. R. L. STEWART—Dear Sir

Since I last wrote you I have been in front all the time and you will see by enclosed list that I have lost 18 more of my brave boys, besides five others that fell today by sun stroke and exhaustion, we have having constructed five lines of works and drove rebel skirmishers two miles since 12 a. m. on yesterday and had fought in the battle of Peachtree Creek day before and fortified all night before last. —I had my horse shot twice under me yesterday on skirmish line but not disabled. We are now in less than one mile of the corporation of the city, our brigade on the left of the R. R. There was heavy firing today towards our extreme left, and I think in all probability that the rebels have attempted to cross our left, but I hope they may receive the same treatment we gave them on the 20th when they attempted to cross our right. They acknowledged a loss of 7,000 killed and wounded among the killed was Gen. Stevenson. Our loss did not reach quite 2,000. The 14th and 20th corps, were attacked by Hardee's and Stewart's. I heard that Gen. McPherson was killed today. I think it is true and if so lose one of our best generals. I think we will have Atlanta soon, probably Sunday or Monday next. I am in much better health than I was a short time back, but officers and regiment are nearly worn out and need rest badly. I think one brigade will be relieved to night and put on the reserve to rest. We have been in the front lines ever since the 25th of June, with the exception of three days. A little rest would help us but I would like to get into Atlanta as soon as any body. The loss of Lt. Campbell, is a severe one, both to Co. F and the regiment. Old Gallia never sent a better, braver, soldier to the war. I will give you his military history, soon. He has been by my side in every fight where I commanded Co. F and at his post since.

I expect to hear of another call for troops soon, and if there is I am very anxious indeed to get some volunteers from old Gallia.

List of casualties in 33 O. V. I.

Since we crossed the Chattahoochee river, on skirmish line, and in battle near Peachtree Creek, Ga.

July 18th, Co. G wounded, privates Wm. A. Hedrick, arm, severely; John W. Henry, head, slight.

July 20th, Co. A wounded, privates E. Dowd, arm, flesh; T. J. Walden, shoulder, severe; R. W. Borewell, slight, foot.

Co. F wounded, corporal Isaac Call, serious, right arm amputated.

Co. G wounded, privates Samuel Dalton, leg severely; J. E. Belter, leg slightly.

Co. K wounded, Private Robert Alexander, head, mortally.

July 21st Co. A, Killed: Private Ed. Lofzer; Wounded, Corp. Lewis Spriggs, arm, slight; Privates L. J. Wood, shoulder, severe; J. T. Dilly, arm, severe; Edward Powers, arm, severe.

Co. F Wounded, Lt. F. M. Campbell, left side and bowels, mortally; Corp. Wesley Campbell, left arm broke; Private Tios J. Bacus, head, slightly.

Co. E Wounded: Corp. H. J. Hudson, leg, very severely.

July 22d, Co. B Killed, Private Jos. J. Parker.

J. H. MONTGOMERY,
Lt. Col. Comd'g.

It is so rarely that we see a compliment paid to America in the London Times that our readers will pardon the vanity which leads us to print the following extract from that journal:

"It must be allowed that General Grant and his soldiers maintain the character they had already acquired for indomitable perseverance. Few generals and few troops would persist in this dogged and determined struggle. Beaten off on our side, he attacks at another, and promises to be true, at all events, to part of his determination 'to fight it out all summer.'"

Our townsman, Lt. D. F. Hoyer hangs out his flag at the Valley House on Second street, where he is recruiting men rapidly. His authority and inducements are O. K. and he says two officers are yet to be appointed in his company. Those who wish to enter the service will find a good officer and gentlemanly companion in Frank.

Lt. J. C. Coffman is in town wanting a number of men to go with him to the army, where he has already served three years in the gallant old 38th Ohio. Now, before the draft, and while the high Bounty lasts, is the time to enlist. You will find the Lt.'s headquarters above the store of Hibbert and Bro.

Mr. Weil has opened his new Store on second street below the public Square, where he keeps a large stock of fine Cigars, Tobaccos, notions, &c. Give him a call and see for yourselves.

The Nettie Hartups is still making her regular trips to Portsmouth in spite of the low water. —Of course she is doing a thriving business as she always will under her present popular Officers.

The news of the rebel attack on Chambersburg Pa. and its destruction by fire will be read with interest. Our readers can comprehend the result of copperhead sympathy. That district is represented in Congress by one Coffroth who as far as practicable rendered himself conspicuous only by his unblinking sympathy with the rebels, and open and active opposition to every measure of the Government to overcome them.

As his reward the splendid mansion of his brother-in-law (a good Union man) with all its contents is burned, and his family forced to flee for their lives. Such are the fruits of Copperheadism! Such they must be everywhere, so long as they are allowed to preach their pernicious doctrines through the press, in our Legislative halls, and on our streets.

An election is to be held on the 2d inst., in that State, to decide upon giving soldiers in the field a right to vote. This vote would of course carry the State next fall largely for Lincoln. The election on Tuesday, if all had remained quiet, would undoubtedly grant the soldiers that right. This invasion comes in the nick of time. Whilst loyal men will fly to the defence of the State with bullets, copperheads will stay at home and by ballots deprive the soldier of the right of suffrage, and thereby increase their chances of carrying the State in the fall.

We do not say McCausland was specially invited there to burn Chambersburg. Oh! not at all. But a slight demonstration of that kind would prove of great value just before the election day. And they received it. Now let us see the result of the election.